NEW YORK BEREIN, NOVDAY, OFTOBER 19, 1808. TRIPLE SHEET,

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALABAMA.

An Election Almost Certain to be Held-Division of the Two Parties—The Non-Voting Negro Riement—The Congressional Districts—How They Are Likely to Go—But Little Chance for the Radicals in Alubama. MOBILE, Oct. 12, 1868.

ontrary to general expectation Mr. Miller, Secret of State and Superintendent of Registration or the law, has acted with commendable prompt appointed registrars for every county in the ady by the 3d of November next. It thus seems tain that an election will be held, and if the reder military rule 73,000 whites and 93,000 blacks re registered, the latter being greatly in excess of of negroes of lawful voting age. not believed, even by the radicals elves, that over 80,000 negroes will register e, each planter being on the watch for those under twenty-one years of age. The number of whites registered last year does not truly represent their strength. In 1860 Alabama polled 90,000 votes at the Presidential election, and 100,000 on the sen question, so that, including those who register and those who were disfranchised uder the reconstruction laws, as well as those who ave moved to this State since the war ended, and seems feasible that there will be about 105,000 white votes registered and polled this year. At any rate it will not fall below 100,000, and even if e negroes can succeed in registering as many voters as they did under the Freedmen's Eureau auspices they will enter the contest at least 10,000 in the miority. Granting, then, that a total of 190,000 votes are cast on the taird day of next month it becomes are cast on the taird day of next month it becomes evident that the democracy have the best chance. Not only are they better organized than the radicals, but they have better managers and will spend plenty of money to influence the negro element either into voting the democratic tacket, if it insists upon voting, or to keep away from the polisentrely. As for the whites, it seems certain that only those who cannot rise from their beds will keep away from the polis. Except in two districts where the whites are in an overwhelming majority, I have been in every Congressional district in Alabama, and believe that the vote will result someoning had there.

105,000

carrying. Conversations with numerous citizens convince me that the policy of the party leaders here will not be adopted, but that every negro who can be influenced to do so will vote the democratic ticket direct. The delegation likely to be elected will, therefore, be four democrats and two radicals. Some democrats think they will carry all the districts, but that is extremely doubtful. The Mobile and Montgomery districts have appalling black majorities, and if the radicals fail to carry them the carpetbaggers may as well go back to New England and the Scalawags to their native and natural obscurity. It makes a white man shudder to think of the vote in Marcingo county, where the negroes have 3,400 majority; in ballas, where they are 3,400 ahead; and in Montgomery, 4,400; Greene and Hale, 5,600; Mobile, 2,000; Lowndes, 3,200, &c. The democrats have but one chance of carrying these two dusky districts and that depends upon the registration list. If they can persuade 8,000 or 10,000 negroes in each of the districts not to register, the majorities against them will be so reduced that, by a desperate effort, they may win. Whether they can do this or not only time can determine.

In less open, shaneless fraud is perpetrated, the radicals cannot carry Alabama. As in Georgia some of their leaders work hard after dark, and are making strong efforts to carry three of the Congressional districts. But most of them openly declare their belief that the electoral vote of the State will be cast for Seymour and Blair, and so believing are not making very strenuous exertions for Grant and Colfax. The Conversations with numerous citizens con-that the policy of the party leaders here will

very stremons exertions for Grant and Colfax. The only consolation they feel comes from their faith that no matter how the Southern States goGrant is certain to be elected, together with another radical Congress which will so re-reconstruct the South that their lease of power will be renewed for an indefinite period of time. This, of course, does not alter the facts of how Alabama will vote on the 3d of November. Whether the eight electoral votes of this State help Seymour or not matters very little if they do not elect him or aid in doing so.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Political Condition of the State-Energy of Both Parties-Arbitrary Acts of the Registration Officers-Fears of a Disturbance on Election Day. WHEELING, Oct. 10, 1868.

Processions, stump speeches and mass meetings are the order of the day here. The city is democratic by a small majority; still the republicans are making a hard fight to win even this (Ohio) county to their cause, as they are pretty sure of the others, owing to the Registration laws. The republicans do not count much on Wheeling. The "secesh" element is too strong in the city and comprises some of the most respectable members of society.

The southern and eastern counties are the strong-

on account of active service in or public sympathy with the rebellion is counted by thousands. The Registers have unlimited power and they use it, or rather, as always happens in such cases, they abuse it. Reports are coming in every day from the South and East of the State adirming the existence of tyranny on the part of the registers. Permission to vote is refused to parties who were strong Union men during the war but who now wish to vote for Seymour. Many of these stories, however, should be taken with a large grain of allowance. There is no appeal from the decision of the town registers, or, at least, an appeal is useless. The county Hoard of Registration always sanctions the actions of its inferiors.

Abuses of this kind have caused the most bitter animosity to apring up in the Southern and Eastern counties. Those will be bloodshed there. The old Souliers of the defunct confederacy and their sympathizers, who cumumber by far the republicans, swear that they will have their votes or that there will be no election. They threaten to break the election booths on the heads of the radicals, and the latter promise to defend them by force of arms. Things are in a bad state. The Governor, of course, and the legislature will all side with the republicans, for it is overwhelmingly opposed to Seymour and Blair.

In the meantime the canvass is brisk. Walker, the democratic nomines of this district for Congress, and Carils, eare holding tills and tournaments all over the State. The same disregard of good manner and good morals characterizes the politicians here as elsewhere. Hard words are given and taken. The vocabulary of politics, which has been lately enriched with the words are given and taken. The vocabulary of politics, which has been lately enriched with the words are given and taken. The vocabulary of politics, which has been lately enriched with the words are always," "carpet barger," &c. is becoming still more rice in in this rector. The coupler will all accounted the word "heals," a corruption of "snakes," holds of Grant. There the number of the disfranchised on account of active service in or public sympathy

regain. The occasions have involved the word wantie," to describe their adversaries. This, no doubt, is a counterpart for "copperheads" and "rebels." Let us hope that before tone the country will, according to the wish of one of the Presidential candidates, have a permanent "peace."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Radical Rejoicings in Boston-Butler and Dann in the Race for Congress—An Ovation in Fancuil Hall in Honor of General Kilpatrick—One of his Characteristic Speeches.

Boston, Oct. 15, 1868.

The radical enthusiasm over the maintained su-

The radical enthusiasm over the maintained supremacy of the party in Pennsylvania, Ohlo and Indiana, has not yet passed away in Boston. The results in those States they very wisely regard as fore-ahadowing the election of Grant in November, and their jubilees of this and last ovening are as earnest and evidently as satisfactory to those participating in them as if the General was actually installed within the White Hopes and satisfactory its the habitation. within the White House and clothed with the habili-ments of the high office to which he is to be elected. The democracy, which are, of course, but a political unit here, are naturally despondent at their

promised defeat in the Presidential contest; but they will, nevertheless, work hard to carry the two Boston Congressional districts. In the South End, where Bailey (demograt) is pitched against Twichell, there is a possible chance for a demogratic triumph; but in the other district Mr. Hooper will be re-elected by a large majority.

In the Fifth district there are three candidates—Butler, Dana and Judge Lord. The first named will be elected unquestionably, and the chairman of the

ing General Butler addressed a large crowd here, and this evening his opponent has addressed a respecta-bly sized multitude. Dana was not the chief star, however, for the presence of General Kilpatrick diverted the public attention somewhat. He ardiverted the public attention somewhat. He arrived in town this morning and took up his quarters at the St. James, and in the evening was escorted down to Faneull Hall by a torchlight procession of several hundred of the Eleventh Ward Grant Club. When with cheers, and after they had ended the audience joined with great force in singing a campaign Grant

with cheers, and after they had ended the audience joined with great force in singing a campaign Grant song to the air of a popular Methodist revival hymn. Mr. Kinsley, Fresident of the Eleventh Ward Republican Club, then made a few preliminary remarks, and closed by introducing in compilmentary terms major General Khpatrick.

Round after round of cheering greeted the General as he stepped upon the platform, and the ovation, he said, filled his beart to overdowing with gratitude. He said in the great States of Ohio and Indiana he had been kindly welcomed, but in the old temple of freedom, in Boston, he had been greeted in a more cordual manner tane ever before in his life. He then compared himself as a humble man when he remembered the distinguished men whose eloquent words had gone forth from Fancuill Hall; but he should not, he added, take this ovation to himself, but accept it in honor of the great principles which he espoused. He then spoke in long and clequent sentences about the victories which had been achieved by the republicans in the Middle States. He said that it was for the republican party not only to make this the greatest nation among nations, but also to make it the asylum for the oppressed of all pations. These works General Kilpatrick, after which he remarked that his wife had cautioned him against speaking so loud, for it mude him hoarse. Three cheers were then given for Mrs. Kilpatrick, after which he general spoke in high terms of Grant, when there followed three cheers for him as the coming President. and these were followed up in rapid succession at the suggestion of Kilpatlick, by three cheers for him as the coming President. The themselves the republican party would rewrite and doctor up the constitution of slavery, affirming that the republican party would rewrite and doctor up the constitution put he constitution, but flording applying to new milch cows from some relois. Little country during the war. He then brought out more applanse by congratulating his hearers upon the abolition o

Lincoln for instructions, to which he repiled as follows:—
To George B. McClellan, Commander of the Army of the Potomac:—
As you seem to be the biggest calf in the army I suggest that you suck them dry.

This story, of course, produced a laugh all around, and when it had subsided the speaker reviewed the warfrom its commencement to the end, taking occasion all through to ridicule McClellan. During his desaitory remarks in this connection he mentioned a battle in which General Hooker won a victory, and a soldier who was in the battle thought klipatrick took the credit of victory to himself, whereupon the old veteran interrupted by declaring that Hooker was as good a general as ever Klipatrick was. The speaker did not reply directly to the interruption, but announced that Hooker was for Grant, and the applanse which followed silenced the private soldier in the gallery and made no little buncombe capital for the youthful General on the platform.

The next point argued was a defence of the Freedmen's Bureau, after which he talked roughly of the robel leaders who were now going about the country espousing modern democracy. He then added that they were ready to meet such men as these at the hallot box peacably, if they could; but if not, they would meet them on the battle-fields of the South, which had before been deluged with blood. Alluding to the democratic talk about heavy taxation, he said than Dan Voorhees had been the loudest talker, and he had taken occasion to examine his tax list and found that in five years he had pald a tax of just \$1.57. He referred next in severe terms to the Democratic Convention in New York, where such the normalition as leader of a New York draft riot. He then took up Seymour's career during the war, and afterwards Blait's. From these he said he would come to dearer and better known names—Grant and

nomination a leader of a New York draft riot. He then took up Seymour's career during the war, and afterwards Blair's. From these he said he would come to dearer and better known names—Grant and Colfax—who are to finish up the work so well begun, and bring forth the bud of freedom into a beautiful and full grown flower. He referred in a humorous way to Grant's army career, keeping the audience meantime pleasantly laughing. He also complimented the valor of the Massachusetts soldiers in such a manner as to produce the wildest enthusiasm, after which he closed

with an eloquent and hoperul anacipation of the election of Grant and Colfax, and a country of peace and prosperity.

After Klipatrick had finished, the Chairman introduced Richard H. Dana, Jr., the opposition republican candidate in Butter's district. He was received with a good many cheers and a few hisses. His speech was very brief, and in it he took occasion to say that for the crushing of the rebellion we were indebted to such men as General Klipatrick, and General Butler, too, interrupted two or three in the gallery, thereby causing considerable confusion. Mr. Dana closed with a hopeint view of the result of the pending campaign, after which the antience united in singing "My country 'tis of thee," after which the meeting dissolved.

Subsequently General Klipatrick responded briefly to a serenade at the St. James Hoiel.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

Speech of Senator Trumbull in Reply to Mr.

Pendleton.
On the 14th instant, Senator Trumbull deliv-On the 14th instant, Senator Trumbull delivered his long expected reply to the speech made by Mr. Pendleton at the great demdemocratic gathering in Springfield on the 17th of September last. The reply was delivered in the hall of the House of Representatives, to an audience numbering about 200 people. Mr Jesse K. Dubois was called to the chair. The following are extracts from the main points of Mr. Trumbull's argument:—

numbering about 200 people. Mr Jesse K. Dubols was called to the chair. The following are extracts from the main points of Mr. Trumbull's argument:

MEGRO SUPPRAGE.

The complaints, if I understand them, against the reconstruction measures are that they disfranchise certain leading rebels and enfranchise colored men. I think Congress had entire authority to pass this law, and at the same time I hold, according to the platform laid down at Chicago, that the right of suffrage in the loyal States of the Union belongs to the people of the States and not to Congress. Well, say the democrats, if it belongs to the people of the loyal States why don't it belong to the people of the loyal States why don't it belong to the people of the robel States? For the simple reason that in the rebel States you have not got any State governments. Until you get a State government who is to organize it you cannot have representation in Congress. Well, it is asked, "Why did you extend the suffrage to the negroes?" Because we have not loyal men enough there, as you yourself had shown in the governments you had set up, and therefore, to inaugurate a loyal government we had to take them in. It was necessary, in order to organize state governments which should be true to the Union that the colored man should be permitted to take part in that organization. It was necessary to protect him in his receiom. You had shown that, by the government who man should be permitted to take part in that organization. It was necessary to protect him in his receiom. You had shown that, by the government you undertook to set up under Mr. Johnson's auspices. You went at once to work and legislated to deprive the negro of his own provided to set him out if he did not have employment on the first day of January. You legislated that he should not own any land. You manifested your spirit in a thousand ways against his freedom. Unless Congress was to permit the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery to be trampled under foot and slavery, in fact, again re-es

not but of civil war.

Who is it that complains of these reconstruction measures? Do the Union men of the South complain Not one of them. The whole complain comes from the rebels—men who really have night to take part in the government, and who, as far from complaining that some of them are distranchised, ought to thank God that they are permitted to live and walk of the earth, I will no longer dwell upon these reconstruction measures.

I desire to say something on another branch of the subjects discussed by Mr. Pendicton. I think have shown that in none of the instances which Mr Pendicton refers to for the purpose of establishing the position that the republican party hate the constitution and desire to overthrow the government.

stitution and desire to overthrow the government has he made good his case. It is the greatest piece of effrontry that a set of men were ever guity of, to claim that they are the protectors and defenders of the constitution which they sought to destroy, and that we who upheld it are its enemies and desire to subvert it. The other branch of Mr. Pendle ton's discourse was devoted to

of the constitution which they sought to destroy, and that we who upheld it are its enemies and destret to subvert it. The other branch of Mr. Pendle ton's discourse was devoted to

THE FINANCES

of the country. He complains that the republican party has been extravagant. He says that \$500,000,000 a year and upwards have been raised for three years, amounting to \$1,500,000,000, and that only \$112,000,000 of the public debt has been paid. He wants to know what has become of the rest of this money, I shall not go into figures to show where every doilar of this money has gone. If any of you are curious to know what has become of the \$1,500,000,000 of revenue that has been raised within the last three years you have only to read some of the \$1,500,000,000 of revenue that has been raised within the last three years you have only to read some of the \$1,500,000,000 of many has gone to pay sums which the United States owed, but which had not been ascertained and placed upon the books of the Freasury. The ascertained dobt of the United States at any one time, as reported by the Secretary was a little over \$2,700,000,000 hat besties this, when the war closed the government owed many unilions of doilars as back pay to soldiers which had not been ascertained and liquidated; it owed other millions for bounties; it took other millions to equalize the bounties between the soldiers; other millions were required to pay for work partially done, and to settle with contractors; so that, when you come to analyse these igures, it appears that the government of the United States, in the last three years, has settled some \$500,000,000, instead of \$112,000,000, as stated by Mr. Pendleton that the Five-twoaty bonds, as they are called, should be paid for in greenbacks. Ho says that the government has a right to pay them in that way, and in that way he is going to pay the public debt. I do not myself see how it would pay the debt to take up one species of indebtedness, to issue it without interest. But he proposes, in issuing the second

But he favors

The Taxation of the Government bonds. He wants a fax to be assessed upon the bond itself. Let us see how that would work. In fairness, if a tax is put upon the bond it should be put upon your farm, upon your house and lot in town and upon any other property you have. The law does impose a tax ahead on the income of the bond—a tax of five percent on all incomes over \$1,000. But suppose you tax the bond itself, how would that work? When the government wanted to borrow one thousand dollars, if the bond is to be the subject of taxation in the various States, the person who lends the one thousand dollars will take this fact into consideration. If each State is to be allowed to tax these government searlites, some more and some less, where would then be the value of the United States securities? How much would the State of Kentucky be likely to tax the United States bonds, do you think? (Laughter.) How much would the iess, where would then be the value of the United States securities? How much would the State of Kentucky be likely to tax the United States bonds, do you think? (Laugiter.) How much would the city of Memphis tax them for municipal purposes? Who would loan the government money when the security he received was liable to be taxed at the discretion of every State, county, city and school discrete in the United States? They might tax them to such an extent as to leave the security entirely valueless. Could the government be sustained on such a principle as that? Can any government exist without the means of sustaining itself? can any government emans of sustaining itself? can any government collect revenue or borrow money when its securities are to be taxed at the discretion of rome other government? I think these States that favored secresion would easily carry out their doctrine if the opinion is to prevail that they may tax United States properly and securities at their own discretion. The public lands of the Childed States have never been taxed in the States. It has always been provided, when new States were admitted into the Union, that they shall not tax the lands belonging to the United States, and it never has been done. But if they were to be taxed, suppose a State or local tax were to amount to two per cent; what would be the effect when money was borrowed? say that that was about the average amount of State or local taxes in each State of the Union. Why, when a man furnished the government of the United States \$1,000 twenty dollars of thus would be taken to pay the taxes to the State. He would know that when he lent the money, and the result of it would be that he would ask an additional two per cent; there at from the government would have to pay eight per cent. This would require heavier taxation to pay the interest from the government would have to pay eight per cent. This would require heavier taxation to pay the interest on the burdens of the public debt. That is the way to have one currency for th

rency to-day and diminish it to-morrow. (Cheers.) That is the way to reduce the public debt.

WHAT IT COSTS US TO BOORDOW MOMEY.

We are paying now six per cent interest on \$1,600,000,000 of ave-twenty bonds, amounting to \$2,000,000 in gold every year, while Canada can borrow memey at four per cent in any of the markets of the world. Any sovereign government on the face of the earth that has good credit can borrow money at four per cent or less. Brazil and the south American republics, subject to revolutions every few years, most of them can borrow money cheaper than these great United States; and why? Because of our depreciated currency, which some of those democrate, as they call themselves, who used to love hard money, want to inflate and increase by thousands of dollars. If you would protect the laboring man from the most cunning scheme that was ever devised to cheat him, then protect him against those issues of irredeemable paper money. What would be the effect upon our debt if we could borrow money at four per cent interest. Why we have, \$1,200,000,000 of bonds at six per cent interest, we could borrow \$1,600,000,000 of or credit was as good as that of Canada. Why cannot we do it? Simply because of this depreciated currency. Simply that and the uncertainty that is thrown upon the faith of our pation by the attempt to cheat somebody out of our money to the attempt to cheat somebody out of our shonest debt that is due to him. (Cheers.) If we could borrow now at four per cent we would save in interest on these four per cent we sould some in interest every year. Or, if the government chose to issue a six per cent bonds, if we were paying specie for our currency and the credit of the mation were every loan. Or, if the government chose to issue a six per cent bonds, if we were paying specie for our currency and the credit of the mation were every loan. Or, if the government chose to issue a six per cent bonds, if we were paying specie for our currency and the credit of the mation were every loans. Or, if the go re-established, would sell for \$1 With that \$1,600,000,000 we could and discharge every one of these bonds, and then you would see the wise egistation of Congress.

was a very important provision. The government has retained the right to pay off these bonds within ave years, but is not compelled to pay them tilt twenty years. By issuing new bonds that shall have twenty years to run and shall pay six per cent when the credit of the government is restored, we will be able to sell these bonds at a premium, by which we could reduce the debt \$400,000,000.

which we could reduce the debt \$400,000,000.

This is the remedy and this is the security that the laboring people of the country will have in the money they receive when we shall establish a ecil payment in the land and the currency of the country shall be redeemable in gold and silver. This is the true policy of the country and not such a make shift as issuing one specie of indobtainess for another and cheating somebody out of the interest.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Dayton Ledger, Vallandigham's organ, has the following startling announcement, under date New York, Oct. 16—12 M:—"Chase, with the assent of eymour and Blair, has been informally no The excitement here is intense. Our people will all support the move with enthusiasm. We hope the committee will interpose no obstacle." This is slightly in advance of thet elegraph.

The States of Pennsylvania, Ohlo and Indiana polled in the aggregate, at the late election, 1,600,000 votes, of which the Republicans have barely 20,000 majority.

majority.

The Teledo Blade, Nasby rad., says on the morn of the election in Ohio:—"A vote for Hoag is a vote for Vallandigham." It was bad for Val. there were no more Hoags in Ohio, particularly in his own dis

the President's proclamation forbidding the inter-ference of the military with elections, says:—"The way is now open for an election in this State under the Alexandria constitution. The Executive Com mittee will, we presume, take steps at once to have the laws of Virginia provide a mode of holding an election without the action of the Governor or Legis-

The Boston Traveller of the 13th inst. same-

The opnonents of General Butter, though they can have no hope of Greating him, are making an active canvass in the Fifth district. To-night Mr. Dana and Mr. Philips, of Salem, speak at Lynnfield, and Hon. D. E. Ware and Mr. Howland, of Lynn, at Ipswich. To-morrow night Messrs. Dana and Phillips go to Gloucester, and after Thursday Mr. Dana goes to Beverly. Lynn, Middleton, Marblehead, Georgetown, Newburyport, Ipswich and Swampscott. General Butter will return home to-morrow, and then we may look out for music.

Butter had better look to his election. The people are beginning to get dispusted with reducals of all

are beginning to get disgusted with radicals of all kinds-as well with Vallandigham as Ashley, with Julian as with Covode.

Adolph Moses, a prominent Hebrew citizen and lawyer of Quincy, Ill., formerly a democrat, has come out for Grant. Oh, Moses!

General Blair has gone to St. Louis to remain there during the remainder of the Presidential cam-

At the second, third and fourth Presidential elections Virginia stood at the head of the States, casting twenty-one electoral votes; Massachusetts stood second, casting sixteen votes. New York and North Carolina had but twelve votes each.

A writer in the Mobile Register, October 12-pro-bably the editor-just returned from the North, asserts that after spending several weeks in New York and Washington in close connection with political influences he is satisfied that Seymour will be elected and that Pennsylvania would go democratic on the 13th by from 5,000 to 8,000 majority. A slight

error in calculation.

The Lynchburg Virginian, after urging the adoption of the lynchburg virginian, after urging the adoption of the lynchburg virginian. tion of an electoral ticket now, after the late elections, gives as its prime convictions that "Virginia should attempt to take no part whatever in the pending elections."

ARCTIC NAVIGATION.

The Swedish Expedition—Scientific Results.

To the Editor of the London Post:—
Some years ago, 1864, an Arctic expedition for exploring Spitzbergen and adjacent maints was fitted out at the expense of a young swede, by name thorelt. He was accompanied by several scientific young men. The enterprize was successful, a rich and varied collection of natural products was made, and safely brought home. Last year a second swedish expedition was sent out to the same place under the direction of Professor Nordenskjoeld, who was assisted by the Royal Swedish Academy of Science at Stockholm, and partly by private subscription. The success was not so great as on the former occasion, the weather having been very uniavorable. This enterprizing and distinguished savant has this year succeeded in fitting out another Swedish Arctic Exploring Expedition, the means having been supplied partly by some patriotic gentlemen of Gothenburg interested in the prosecution of scientific pursuits, and partly by the Swedish government, which placed at its service a strong and first rate fron screw steamer, a powerful ice breaker, the Sophia, engaged in the winter in the conveyance of the mails. Zoologists, fiorists, geologists, mineralogists, &c., have accompanied the expendition. The royal Swedish academies have furnished several suitable instruments, but the finest, most useful and valuable were academies have furnished several suitable inents, but the finest, most useful and valuable supplied by the Royal British Geographical S. On the 25th ultimo appeared a letter in the borys Handel och Sjoelevis Fiduting from the of the expedition. The details are of general tific interest. The accompanying translation read with pleasure in England as it has been independent.

den.

It may be well to add that early in the summer an expedition was dispatched from German's; it has already returned. Where the labors of the German's ceased the Swedes have resumed inquiries. Respectfully.

London correspondent for the Goeleborgs Handel och Sjogferts Tudning.

London, 103 Minories, E. C., October 3, 1868.

ADVENT BAY, 102 BAY, 1

LONDON, 103 Minories, E. C., October 3, 1898.

ADVENT BAY, ICE BAY, 1, SPITZBERGEN, AMERIST 2, 1808.
We have just entered Advent Bay, and have, to our great satisfaction, found several Norwegian vessels at anchor, one of which will leave to-day on its return voyage. I avail myself of the opportunity to send you a few lines in the greatest hurry, having only a few minutes left me to do so.

We reached Spitzbergen a week ago, and have had since our arrival very good sport. Sea birds of all kinds abound here, a great many of which we have shot; also reindeer and mountain foxes; but we have not yet seen any bears, because the bays are almost free from ice. All on board the Sophia are in good health, and no one has been sick since we left home.

climost free from fee. All on board the sophia are largood health, and no one has been sick since we left home.

We started from Tromsoe (Norway) and arrived in due course at Beeven Island and stayed there during six days. This island is desolate, cold and shormy, producing a very disagreeable impression. A soiltary Norwegian fisherman had taken up his residence here, erected a very comfortable dwelling and spent several winters here, his chief occupation was the capture of the walrus; but he has recently deserted the island. From Beeven Island we sicered our course to Sputzbergen and soon found ourselves in the ice regions.

At first we encountered some detached and scattered fragments of ice; these were succeeded by large towering masses of wild and fantastic shape, lying close to each other, deep in the water. Through this ice sea we struggled for hours, but it was at length discovered by the lookout from the masthead that the interior of the bay was filled with massive icebergs, and that all efforts to penetrate them would be made in vain. The course was therefore immediately altered and we steered towards the west coast of Spitzbergen. There we lay at anchor for some days in Green Harbor. We fell in with three vesses which were engaged in taking "whitefish." About fifty of them lay on the strand; the fat had been extracted and taken away: the bodies averaged ten feet in length. The Island is covered with eternal snow and ice, which here and there descend to the shore. The districts stretching along the sea coast are naked and barren. The cliffs which overhang the sea are tennated by myriads of birds which live together in company. These colonies are composed of auxs, telstac, redbreasts (Motecula) which has been despatched for our letters.

Yesterialy we had a very agreeable visit paid by some Englishmen, who have come hither for hunting purposes. They have stayed with us all the night, and appeared very loth to depart.

It is very probable that we will return at the end of September, but we cannot at pres

purposes. They have stayed with us all the night, and appeared very loth to depart.

It is very probable that we will return at the end of September, but we cannot at present definitely fix the time.

As the whole of the west coast of Spitzbergen is free from lee we intend to explore it carefully. It was proposed to visit "Gilles Land," an island probably very large, which lies eastward from Storfjord, and which it is said, has never yet been visited by human beinga, but the immense mass of ice in the Storfjord has hindered that expedition. If it is possible we will sail round Spitzbergen, and expect to reach the east coast in a month's time, as it is probable that in the interim the lee will have been dissolved and an unobstructed passage afforded. The east coast of Spitzbergen is almost unknown, and there, it is conjectured, a wide and rich field awaits the investigation of the geologists. Afterwards we may have an opportunity of reaching Gilles Land. The flora of Beeven Island, of which previously very little has been known, I have carefully studied, examined, classified and described. It is very desirable that a survey of this country, so far as it has been explored, should be made, and a chart of it drawa and published. The early advent of bad weather prevented the members of preceding expeditions from fully accomplishing the object of their visits. The cold in stormy weather is intensely severe, yet its injurious effects can be guarded against by active exercise. Once we were up to the freezing point. In this grand and interesting country there is no night. At the hour which in other chimes is named midnight, the rays of the sun play upon the dazziling summits of the snow-capped mountains.

OUR MACHINE SHOPS.

A tour of inspection through the principal iron

works of New York reveals the fact that all

works of New York reveals the fact that although considerable activity prevails in certain branches the trade generally is far from being in as flourishing a condition as it was in the good old ante bellum times, or, as in view of the rapid extension of American commerce now going on, it might and ought to be. The iron shipbuilding trade is but just recovering from the stagnation caused by the disastrous maritime results of the rebellion, and considerable time must yet clapse before the extensive works on the banks of the East and North rivers. can again compete with those of the Mersey or the Clyde in the building of hulls or the construction of engines for first class ocean steamers. There is no lack of enterprise on the part of the proprietors of the shipbuilding establishments on this side of the Atlantic, or of skill on the part of our naval architects and engineers. On the contrary, so far as legitimate enterprise goes, we are far ahead of our friends over the water and in many points their superiors in skill. The commercial ma points their superiors in skill. The commercial ma-rine and the navy of England are equally indebted to us, for their best steam merchantmen and most formidable iron-clads are built upon American models. In illegitimate enterprises, like the con-struction and equipment of such peculiar craft as the Alabama and her piratical sisters, the English builders have facilities which are never likely to be enjoyed in countries where national honor and in-tegrity is held in higher estimation than the interests of unscrupulous merchants and grasping capitalists.

are now enjoying over those of the United States are

The great advantages which English ship builders are now enjoying over those of the United States are solely a stributable to the lamentable fact that during the rebeilion our foreign commerce had to be carried and under foreign fact that during the rebeilion our foreign commerce had to be carried and under foreign fags. To-day English and the principal lines of steamships plying between this port and the marts of the Jolf World, and as a natural consequence, from the construction of new vessels to the execution of the most triming repairs and alterations, all the work connected with this important trade is done in English yards.

Our from workers and machine builders are at present engaged almost exclusively in domestic work, such as the construction of vessels and engines for American lines and the manufacture of inneunery for our factories, milis, mines and the endiess requirements of the different branches of trade, and, taking a broad national view of smairs, they could not be more profitably employed. It is much to be deplored that our commercial marine is not in as flourishing a condition at the present moment as could be distired, and also, that foreigners in the enjoyment of temporary advantages have succeeded in menopolizing so large a portion of the shipbuliding trade; but a moment's reflection will result in the conviction that there is no surer or speedier way of remedying these evils than by devoting the mechanical skill and energy of the country to the development of its illimitable resources. Not a day passes but some new craft is added to the countless fleet employed upon our rivers and lakes, the number of steamers engaged plying between the different ports on our vast seaboard is rapidly increasing, and as regards ocean navigation, there can be no doubt that the time will come when New York will be the centre of the commercial world, and we shall not only compete with Europe on the Atlantic, but control the vast commerce of China and Japan, and lord it over the broad bosom of the Pacific.

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dittion, partiy shoring and Ainska.

Addition, partiy shoring which are situated at the foot of Thirteenth street, which are situated at the foot of Thirteenth street, which are employed at this establishment, the majority of whom are engaged in repairing marine engines. Among the most important works now on hand are the making of new boilers for the steamer Electra, of Providence, the building of machinery for a screw towboat for Cuba, machinery for a steam towboat intended for the Eric Canal, machinery and the construction of several stationary boilers. of Providence, the building of machinery for a stream towboat intended for the Eric Canal, and the construction of several stationary boilers. The Iron caloric Facht Vermiand, designed by Captain Ericsson, and built at the Delamater Works, is now all but ready for isunching. Great activity prevails in the foundry of this establishment, where a large order is being filled for irregular shaped pipes for the high service reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. A large number of propelier wheels are constructed at these works. Mr. G. H. Reynolds, the Superintendent, has recently invented an improved numping machine, the main feature of which is the use of a wire rope to make the connection between the engine and pump, which may be separated from each other a quarter of a mile or even more. Two sets of this machinery are just being completed for the Lake Champhain ore mines.

The facilities of the Delamater Works have recently been largely increased by the erection of a black-smith's shop 165 feet in length and 50 in width, and of a new machine and patent shop, which is 150 feet long and three stories high, and further improvements and extensions are in contemplation.

THE MORGAN IRON WORKS.

cover considerable ground at the foot of East Ninth street, East river, and are owned and managed by Mr. John Roach, the Vanderbill of from workers and machine builders. Having recently absorbed the Etna and Neptune Works, the Morgan is the most extensive establishment on the East river. About 800 men are employed at prisent, but fully 2,000 would be required were the establishment working up to its full capacity. Four large boilers are now on hand for the steamboats Connecticut and Vanderbild; a number of improved cotton presses are being constructed, several of the river and Sound steam-cers are being constructed for the works themselves.

THE FULTON IRON WORKS, which are located on Cherry street, are

machinery are being constructed for the works themselves.

THE FULTON IRON WORKS, which are located on Cherry street, are owned and managed by Messrs, James Murphy and W. J. Pease. This extensive establishment, which covers about twenty lots, is almost in full operation, from 350 to 400 men being employed. Among the important works now in progress are the construction of a ferryboat engine and boilers for the Union Ferry Company, an engine and boiler for the steamboat of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, two low pressure locomotive boilers for the Coast Wrecking Company's steaming Relief, boilers for the Brooklyn ierryboats George Law and Corrections, two low pressure locomotive boilers for the Brooklyn ierryboats George Law and boilers for the Eighth Avenue Rairoad Company. The steamer Granada, of the New York, Havana and Vera Cruz line, and several other steamers are now being repaired at these works.

The facilities and resources of the Opintard Works.

being repaired at these works.

THE QUINTARD WORKS.

The facilities and resources of the Quintard Work are now turned exclusively to the manufactureo machinery for the manufacture of toys.

BROOKLYN PARKS.

Fort Greene or Washington Park. There have been about 150 men employed upon the Port Greene improvements, under the supervision of the Prospect Park Commissioners, since May last. This force has been chiefly occupied in grading the boundary walk on Cumberland street and the boys' playground at the corner of Dekaib avenue and Cumberland street. The artillery road has been partly graded, and an idea of what the design will be may be had in other parts of the ground. One hundred and forty thousand square feet of concrete pavement has been laid on the plaza, which plain is situated corner of Myrtie avenue and Canton street.
This space is designed for holding public meetings, and is 570 feet in diameter. This will give easy stand-ing room for a mass meeting of 30,000 persons, and is readily accessible from the densely populated parts of the city. There will be no fence between this

of the city. There will be no fence between this piace and the streets on either side.

On the high ground in the interior of the park a plot is being leveiled and handsomely laid out for a "saluting ground," to which the artillery road winds its way from the gate on Myrtie avenue, nearest the Arsemal. This road is twenty feet in width. A suitable site has been reserved between the saluting ground and the place of meeting for a wait and tomb for the reception of the remains of the "Prison Ship Martyra." A vine covered walk, in the form of a cross, is to adorn the upper plateau, which will be highly ornamental to the park, and will also offer in warm weather sufficient protection from the rays of the sun, even at midday. One arm of this arbor will connect with the saluting ground; another with a building to be

set apart for the sale of refreshments; a third with an observatory, while the fourth commands a magnificent view of the city and harbor. The undulating ground is to be closely planted, and will offer a series of broad, shady walls, that will have an outlook over open, grassy spaces at intervals. Lines of communication, tolerably direct, are secured in the plan for those who may have occasion to cross the park during the day.

The idea of the estimate which residents and property holders in the neighborhood of Fort Greene put upon the work now being carried forward may be readily had by noting the increase in the valuation of real estate. Within a period of eighteen months it has advanced 100 per cent. Lots on DeKalb avenue, between Elhott place and Fort Greene place, which were offered for sale lifteen months since for \$1,500, cannot be bought to-day for less than \$3,000. Lots on Cumberland street worth in 1866 \$2,000 to \$7,000. Innumerable similar instances might be here adduced to show the favorable effect which this work has wrought from its first inception to the present time upon the yalue of property.

Prospect Park.

The force engaged upon Prospect Park during the past summer being much smaller than that employed the preceding year, owing to the inadequacy past summer being much smaller than that employed the preceding year, owing to the inadequacy of the appropriation made by the last Legislature, the progress made is necessarily comparatively small, and is by no means commensurate with the anticipations of the public, who looked forward to a much greater advancement in the work than is shown at the present time. The main drive has been pushed forward, however, and a few days ago another section of the road was known open, making the entire distance completed about two and a half miles. Bridle roads and walks have been extended in nearly every direction. The plaza on Flatbuss avenue has been graded and paved and trees have been set out along the line of the interior walk, while the mounds which were seeded and pleasing appearatice. The work of excavating for the lake has been progressing slowly, as also has the mason work upon the bridges and arcless. The lower carriage concourse and the whole of the pedestrian concourse have been graded. The walks in the children's district, near the main entrance, have been mainted. It is proposed to establish the summer level of water in the lake at an elevation of sixty-three feet above mean high water and to make the depth in summer seven feet. There will be an arm of the lake on the west side of Brier hill set apart this whater for skating. Though the progress made, as already stated, has been tardy at the park this year, nevertheles it presents an inviting aspect and cannot fall to amply repay such persons as admire good landscape scenery, than which no finer point of observation can be found in either of the two cuties than the view presented from Lookout mil. This latter is the most elevated point in the pack and has a height of 183 feet above high-water mark.

Will the coming man drink wine? may be a very interesting matter for speculation and inquiry; but far transcending it in importance and urgent need for a speedy solution is the question pressing upon us with increasing force daily, and growing to and louder in our ears—where will the coming man live? New York is a very growing city, its population rapidly increasing, and the accommodations made for the shelter and domicile of its inhabitants but iil adapted to their want and very inadequate to their multiplying number. But one class of the population appears to be provided for here, viz:— those who are in receipt of princely incomes; and certainly no city in the world offers them a greater variety of first class mansions, finished in the most costly and complete manner and fully provided with conveniences for living than this, suited for the accommodation of a prince and retinue, or the dreary magnificence of a childless millionaire. For the poor workingman, rough and coarse of instinct and experience, there are to be sure acres of tenement buildings, but their poor accommodations, the narrow confined quarters they furnish, with their dark bedrooms and many fauits of construction, render them so dangerous to health as to be very fever pests, threatening the whole city with the danger of epidemic diseases. For the man of moderate means there is no place where he can lay his head save at such a sacrifice of

where he can lay his head save at such a sacrifice of spare income, as deprives him of every prospect of making suitable provision for the possible contingency of a rainy day.

How to supply a desideratum so great as suitable homes for this class has been frequently the subject of discussion, and various suggestions have been thrown out from time to time by the press and public economists with but scant benedical results. Among other suggestions the Herall, some time since, cathing the attention of capitalists to this opportunity for prolitable investment, referred to how "they manage these things better in France," and cited the model tenement houses existing in Paris as worthy of limitation. Acting upon this hint and applying to the subject a knowledge of the wants of the American family, a gendensia in Brooklyn, borrowing the idea of the French tenement house and making such alterations and improvements upon it as the different manners of our people and their mode of living rendered accessiry, has recently engaged in the construction of model tenements in that city, which are now nearly completed and which appear to furnish the needed answer to the query—where will the coming man live?

They comprise three buildings, located in Stanton street, between Johnson and Thiary, one of 130 feet front in Stanton street and two in rear, running at right angles from the front building (one ac each side), back sixty-five feet, and enclosing a court sixty-five feet, and enclosing a court

They comprise three buildings, located in Stanton street, between Johnson and Tillary, one of 300 feet front in Stanton street and two in rear, running at right angies from the front building (one as each side), back sixty-five feet, and enclosing a court sixty-five feet square, which is encired through a covered way from Stanton street. At the further end of this court and forming its fourth side is a smaller building, the uses of which will be afterwards explained. As in making provision for the class for whom these houses are designed matters of taste and sensibility and to be taken into account. The front elevation is a model of architectural beauty and so relieved by variety in style as to remove the objectionable barrace-like appearance which uniformity in a row of building give. It is built of Philadelphia brick, representing six distinct four story buildings, while eight into set effs. Four of the buildings have Mansard toof from the tilred story, the two centre buildings going up main. The sils and intels are of brown slone, those of the central portion being arched and the others square tiltude for each building, crowns the front wall, adorned with vases and other on anaments, the whole surmounced with an iron railing. Each house has a three step stoop entrance and black wannet doors, and is to be enclosed by an iron railing to run along the entire front. When complete the appearance from the street will be that of a range or terrace, as they call it in Engiand, of first class residences.

The first and second floors of the front houses are finished for a single tenement and consist of six rooms, three on each floor, finished in first class style, windows in every response.

The first and second floors of the front houses are finished for a single tenement and consist of six rooms, three on each floor, finished in first class style, windows in every recon, fleater, kitchen range, stationary wash tubs, boiler and all the modern conveniences, besides bathroom, water closed and pantries. No communication

WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE.

FIREMAN'S ELECTION.-Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 of Portchester, at their annual meeting elected the following officers, vis.:Thomas Halpin, foreman; Wm. 1 oung, Assistant
Foreman; Fred. H, Benjamin, Secretary; James W.
Tenly, Treasurer, and Tobias Murdock, Steward.

Tenly, Treasurer, and Tobias Murdock, Sieward.

Pire.—A fire was caused in the store of Ms.

Lukert, of New Rochelle, by a boy trying to fill a
kerosene lamp while it was lighted. As a number of
firemen were holding a meeting near by prompt attion was paid to the fire and but little damage done.

The village was thrown into great confusion, however, as several frame buildings were near the one
on fire.